

COUNTRY Rumania Approved For Release 2003/12/02 : CIA-RDP80-00810A000600140008-2TOPIC 1. Rumanian Training Camp near Bucharest-Ghencea2. Rumanian Units and Officers in BucharestEVALUATION 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1DATE OF CONTENT prior to March 1952DATE OBTAINED 25X1 DATE PREPARED 23 January 1953REFERENCES 25X1PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

- 25X1 1. During the period from the spring of 1951 to mid-March 1952, Rumanian infantry and tank units were seen almost daily training at the Rumanian troop training grounds just north of the Rachova prison camp in Bucharest-Ghencea. About 300 men and 6 to 10 tanks were seen. The olive-green tanks were all of one type and had five large bogie wheels with caterpillar tracks and long gun barrel without muzzle brake. Some were equipped with long rod antennas. The infantrymen wore normal Rumanian uniforms with black leather accouterments, and in winter, white fur caps. They were armed with short rifles fitted with folding bayonets and had air-cooled machine guns with disc-shaped magazines. The infantry fired blank cartridges during the maneuvers, but the tanks did not fire. Communication between infantry and tanks was established by green, white and light red Very lights. Tanks also participated in night maneuvers which were generally held once or twice a week.
2. In late February or early March 1952, about 50 or 60 Rumanian mounted soldiers receiving training during the forenoon were seen several times from the prison camp. They wore olive-green uniforms, old Rumanian steel helmets and had their rifles slung. On completion of their training they left for Bucharest.
3. Rumanian soldiers wearing olive-green uniforms were repeatedly seen leaving a barracks installation, west of the prison camp, which was still under construction in the spring of 1952. These soldiers went to a triangulation point with a wooden mast and a white wooden cross on top, which was located north of the barracks installation, to receive instruction. The internees thought that they were students of a military school.

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4. In about late February 1952, [redacted] a group of about 30 tanks passing the prison camp on the asphalt road, south of the camp, coming from the direction of Bucharest. The tank turrets projected above the wooden fence of the camp which was about 2 meters high. Source thought that these tanks were of a heavier type than those observed during the exercises. A jump area for parachuters was west of the prison camp.
5. A guard detail of about 50 men wearing olive-green uniforms performed guard duty outside the prison camp. They wore field caps or, in winter, fur caps with a Soviet star. Their olive-green epaulets had light-blue pipings and their leather accouterment was black. NCOs of the unit wore olive-green visor-type caps with light-blue tops and bands and a red Soviet star and had light-blue bordered epaulets. Sentries were armed with short rifles with folding bayonets and light machine guns with disk-shaped magazines. Militia Lieutenant Vapostel (fnu), the last camp commander, wore bluish-gray Rumanian militia uniform. General Petruc (fnu), head of the repatriation committee, wore an olive-green overcoat with red collar patches and dark-blue pantaloons with large red stripes. His olive-green visor-type cap had a Soviet-star badge on its red cap ribbon and a gold laurel wreath on the peak of its visor.
6. Prior to March 1952, [redacted] T-34 type tanks with a long gun without muzzle brake participating in the maneuvers held north of the prison camp. Noise of tanks also frequently came from the direction of the former hangars at the northeast corner of the training area. Tank groups of 12 to 14 tanks were seen near the prison camp.
7. Member of the guard detail stated that they belonged to security units of a regiment stationed in Bucharest. They wore a red star on their caps. They made no secret of their dislike of the present Rumanian regime. They said that the prison camp was located on the highway to Alexandria (R 33/34 /H 09) which was also called Road of 13 September. Motor trucks carrying aircraft components were frequently seen passing west on this road. In the summer of 1951, parachute exercises were frequently observed in the area west of the prison camp.
8. Barracks buildings, office buildings, school buildings and buildings with large double gates which source thought were hangars, were in the barracks area west of the prison camp. The soldiers of this installation were young and well-dressed. [redacted] they were officer candidates. Groups of soldiers billeted in this installation were frequently seen receiving instruction with theodolites and azimuth circles. No heavy weapons were seen at the installation.
9. [redacted] the barracks installation northwest of the prison camp was an officers' school in March 1952. [redacted] three hangars in that area. He estimated the number of officers candidates quartered in the barracks installation at about 200. They wore visor-type or field service caps with Soviet star. They received training in connection with the exercises held in the training area north of the prison camp. An average of 10 or 12 Skoda trucks were parked near the airplane hangars at the barracks installation. Guards of the guard detail for the prison camp stated that the tank and infantry units training there came from Bucharest. [redacted] motorized infantry driving to the training area. All tanks he saw were of T-34 type and were marked with a star and the Rumanian national colors in the middle of this star. The maximum number of tanks participating simultaneously in an exercise was 9 or 10. A Panther-type German tank was seen from time to time. [redacted] also [redacted] AT guns with an estimated caliber of 50-mm to 60-mm.

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10. In mid-1949, Gheorghe Stojanowitsch, a Rumanian colonel, worked in the headquarters building of the former XII Rumanian Army Corps on the north side of Calea Grivitei in Bucharest. He was an artillery colonel and regimental commander and was transferred to Moldavia in mid-1949. [] Carol Bossel, a lieutenant colonel of the Engineer Corps, [] was on duty in Bucharest-Pipera in the summer of 1949.

11. In July 1949, [] the T.V. Division [] was quartered in the former Queen Elizabeth Barracks in Bucharest. [] detachments of the regiment were also billeted in Chiajna, about 6 km west-northwest of the Elizabeth Barracks. []

12. A lieutenant of the Securitate [] wore an olive-green high-necked uniform coat and an olive-green visor-type cap with a blue top, blue cap ribbon and a red Soviet star above a gold cap cord. [] the Securitate had various branches of services similar to those of the Rumanian army.¹

[] Comment. This information confirms information [] It may be safely assumed from this information that the Securitate units wear a red Soviet star on their caps.

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